& CO.,

8th and Market Space.

NOT MANY

Items, but the few we have advertised for to-morrow are some of the best; these specials are only to be found advertised in Washington Times.

pairs of Pillow Shams made of French Nainsook, all-over embroidery centers, edged with six-inch Nainsook Embroidery, trimmed with feather edge and three-inch Inserting; they are actually worth \$2.75 a pair, to be sold

Monday, at \$1.49.

1st Floor center.

Dozen Massenville Muslin Drawers, four clusters of tucks, ruffle of fine Hamburg Embroidery, all sizes, actually worth 75c a pair, to be sold

Monday at 39c.

d Ploor, take the elevator.

300

Pieces of Silkaline, all choice patterns, full width, extra fine and sheer, sold everywhere at 121/2c a yard,

Monday, 6 3-4c.

Pillow Sham Holders, for single or double bed, very durable and light, sold everywhere an expert in the business. Both of these at 25c., Monday, 190

Mexican Grass Hammocks, large size, extra strong, regular price 75c.,

Monday, 49c.

Creton Sofa Cushions, size 16inch, with deep ruffle, filled with vegetable down, sold everywhere at 48c.

Monday, 25c.

Three-Prong Antique Oak Hat or Towel Rack, worth 50c,

Monday, 29c.

Mosquito Canopies, pink or white, for large double beds, the very lowest price sold for has been \$1.50,

Monday, \$1.19.

Carpet Sweepers, called the Kann Sweeper, made expressly for our house by the Bissell Co., and in order to introduce the same, although they are cheap at \$2.50,

Monday, \$1.98.

\$1.50 Hammocks, with pillows and spreader-woven bed, in all colors,

Monday, 98c.

50 pieces of Genuine Japanese Gold Cloth, for all kinds of drapery. Regular price 25c a yard.

Monday, 17c.

5-foot wood pole with wood fixtures and curtain Pins complete. Colors of poles cherry, walnut, ash and oak, worth 40c

Monday, 25c.

This entire line of Bargains can be found in our Upholstery Department, Third Floor. Take the Elevator.

S. Kann, Sons & Co., Eighth and Market Space.

S. KANN, SONS Uncle Sam Foster Father

United States Commission-How Things Are Done at the Government Nursery.

The female shad is among the most prolific of parents, as she is credited each with a new family of 25,000 chil-Some of the more ambitious and competent of these multipliers give birth to 30,000 and even 40,000, but a mother of 25,000 is considered respectable enough to be "in the swim" and to have discharged her full duty in the world of fishes. Of late years the United States Fish ssion has constituted itself the foster-father of unnumbered millions of this interesting family of fishes. It has often been said that the true philanthropist and economist is he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, but with much greater reason may It be said that a man who can make 25,000 shadlings swim where but one swam before is a truer philanthropist. The thousands who regard shad as the finest fish



S. G. Worth, Sup't Central Station. that swims the Potomac, and the tens of thousands who know all about the delicious planked shad of this vicinity, will doubtiess agree with that application of

an old sentiment. A visit to the Fish Commission station at Bryan Point, on the Potomac, where they propagate the toothsome shad from the egg, is a valuable and interesting experi-It is just opposite Mount Vernon. The station is in charge of Superintendent Worth, who has since 1888 been connected with the commission and is now superintendent of the central station in this city. His assistant is Mr. L. G. Harron, who is also rentlemen have conducted the business of propagation for the commission for about

SIMPLE EQUIPMENT. The equipment of the station is very simple. There are a small boat house, a dozen or so tents, a katchen and mess s dozen or so tents, a kitchen and mess hall, a propagating bouse, an engine house, a very old-looking wharf and a fact of a dozen boats, and a seize. The tents are inhabited by about thirty white men. In the boat house are sleeping quarters for an equal number of colored men, the seine-housers. A vook and an assistant cook are employed for the white men, inasmuch as the catching of shad is both day and night work. The colored people do their own cooking. The family of Mr. Worth, a wife and several children, stay in a tent, where they "keep bouse" independently of the and several children, stay in a tent, where they "keep house" independently of the campiness and other arrangements.

Between Alexandria and Bryan Point there are agreat many fish traps and gill bets. The trap lets very few unfortainates escape that come its way. The device consists of a long net let devolute the water from a point long net let devolute the water from a point largest catch made in it was 1,500 herring and 140 and 150 and 150 arrangements of the commission devolute the second se the bottom which is called a "pound" in which the fish are impounded. Between the long extent of net and the pound there which is connected with the pound by a funnel opening into the pound

CAUHT IN THE POUND. A fish strikes the net, finds he is obstructed and tries to escape into deep water in the channel He follows the long line of netting or heaper." is brought up in the heart-shaped net and lastly plunges through the funnel into the pound where he isimprisoned fast and forever.

Any time one looks lute the pound he can

see a procession of the unfortunates swim-ming around and around and around, and instinctively keeping away from the sides of the nets. The fisherman when he wants to empty the net pushes his boat into the pound, draws it up gradually and scoops

The gill net is a wall of finely meshed water, supported on the surface by floaters. The method is simple enough. The fish plunges his head through the meshes, and in his effort to escape entangles himself more and more, and there is no escape.

The seine is the third great fish catcher. The sense is the third great in a catcher. It is of great length. It is of netting, is let down into the water according to the depth and is attached at the shore end. It is trailed out into the stream in a long, sweeping curve, the shore end being attached to a windlass.

tached to a windiass.

At stack water or any time on the ebb it is hauled in by another windiass, when the off end has been hauled in and attached. The seine gathers in everything in its wide sweep—herring, terrapin, bass, etc. Everything is fish that comes to this net.

The Fish Commission does not depend on the catch of its own seins for the great work it undertakes. Below Bryan Point are the following great seines: Golden & Porng, at Wissimal Potat; Water's, at Widewater; Theo. Ballinger, Freestone Point; Al. McGysens, Plumtre; Capt. William Neutzey, Stoney Point; George L. Gale. Chapman's; John Luckett, Bar Landing; Henry Raum, Tulip Hill; William Faunce, Tent Landing.

MILLIONS OF YOUNG SHAD. The number of young shad raised annually ranges from 60,060,000 to 75,000,000. The officers at the station say that only from one-eighth to one-seventh of the num-ber are the product of the scine ran by the government. Toking the average product of the female shad in ergs at 25,660, it requires 3,000 to be "strapped," as they term it, to obtain that number of eggs.

An equal number of male fishes is also used in the process of impregnation, making 5,000 for the government purposes alone. When the work of taking the eggs is done When the work in taxtoo, it is an easy and simple process. The female shad are taken and robbed of their ergs, which are taken and robbed of their ergs, which are taken and robbed of their ergs, which are taken and the same taken and the same taken are taken and the same taken are taken to be a same taken and the same taken are taken and the same taken are taken and the same taken are taken and taken are taken and taken are taken and taken are taken and taken are taken are taken and taken are taken are taken are taken and taken are taken ar

are taken and robbed of their ergs, which are placed directly in tinware pans. It is only a small proportion of the female shad caught that are available for this scientific process, and it requires skill, experience and judgment to make the proper selection. The ergs are vitalized in the pans by the male shad.

The ergs are then washed and transferred to the propagating house. In this shad cursery the babies are kept in white glass jars, on shelves, which gives the room the appearance of a primitive apottecary shop. By means of small pipes a constant stream of water is passing over and through the mass of eggs, and keeping them in perpetual motion, just as if they were rocked in the cradic of the deep.

The young shad begins to develop rapidly in his erg. He is kept at this station for about thirty-six hours, when he is shipped to the central station, in the

city, where he is born. A handful of the eggs before they leave for Washington look for all the world like so much "tspice pudding," as a lady visitor at the station put it graphically a few days

ago.

When the commission deals with the private seiners—gill-net and fish-trap people—the twelve boats are manned and towed down the river, and are left, singly, here and there at the seines. Each boatman handles the roe shad that he selects, and after he has obtained a sufficient quantity he goes back to the river station, where the process is repeated as above described.

MEASURING THE EGGS.

The fishermen from whose shad the eggs are accepted is in account with the station. The eggs from each man's fish are kept in separate jars, which are labeled with his name. The officers use a measuring rod, by dipping which into a jar they can tell by disping which into a far they can ten approximately how many eggs there are in each jar, the rod being graduated and numbered at the graduation points.

The government pays at the rate of two ceuts per thousand for eggs. A fisherman, who is lucky enough to catch the right kind of roe shad, with the average product of 25 of the case.

of 25,060 eggs, will make fifty cents on the eggs alone. The fish is returned to the fisherman, whoselfsit and getsan additional price for his luck. The records show that the fisherman has been also been along the fisherman has been along the fishe the fishermen have made by the sale of eggs sums ranging from \$20 to \$40 during the shind senson, of about six weeks. It will be observed that the 6,000 fish

used for the propagating station are but an inconsiderable number compared with the total number caught during the sca-son. One seiner is reported to have sold \$5,000 worth of shad this season, and he runs only one of the ten or twelve seines constantly at work. At \$6 a hundred, that seiner must have sold 83,300 shad.

But the whole catch of all the seines is said to be a small proportion again of the many millions of shad that come into the Potomac every spring. The officers of the station are of the opinion that the migra-tion into the river has been doubled since mmission commenced stocking it with

PUT BACK INTO THE RIVER.

They keep them at the central station until they are about as long as one's finger nail, and then are put back into their native waters. They then go out into the ocean, make for the Southern tepid waters in the fall and come back in the spring to mount the rivers and deposit their eggs. It is believed that the fish that go out of the Potomac River are the identical fel-lows who come back.

lows who come back.

The commission replaces the little shad in Occoquan Bay and its vicinity. It has been noticed that the numbers that return to those places are larger every year, and it is supposed that these that are deposited there return to the spot with whatever intelligence, and affection the shad brain may have for the spot where it began to enjoy and celebrate its liberty.

The commission sells the fish it takes in its seine. Last year the profits were sufficient to pay the expenses of the seine haulers and to produce a surplus of \$250.

handers and to produce a surplus of \$250. Mr. Worth estimates that the income at the close of this senson will not be sufficient to pay these expenses, and that it will require last year's surplus to meet the deficiency. The surplus is kept to meet emergencies such as that which is

now arising.
Mr. Worth and Mr. Harron said that the fish, herring and shad were sold in the Washington market and to the country people, and that they had always maintained their price at that asked by the fishermen generally. The fish sold in Washington are entensed to an agent, who sells them to the commission merchants here and receives one-seventh of the re-ceipts, out of which he is required to pay the charges of the commission merchant. WILL USE NO SEINE HEREAFTER.

pend on this seine, it would have taken sev-eral seasons to collect the 84,000,000 eggs that were taken in one season three or four years ago.

The little vessel that does the towing of

the batteaux fleet and other work for the officers is the "Blue Wing," a heat launch of which the officers are Capt. A. B. Davis, Mr. Wesley Sullivan, first mate, Mr. John Cassel, engineer, and Mr. Ed. Flag, firsman. For over a year the Blue Wing was a haunted ship. The crew and other passengers heard occasionally the most delightful music which sounded like a concert of flates at a distance. This happened so often that the crew began to think there was something wrong about the exquisite harmonies and began to investigate. the batteaux fleet and other work for the

nies and began to investigate. monies and began to investigate.

Late at night or in the early dawn the magic flutes sounded in the boatmen's earstender, soft and supernatural in the sweetness of the sounds. A Times man on a trip from Bryan Point to the city a day or two ago was asked if he heard the music at Marshall Hall. He said that he did,

as a matter of fact there was no music there.

It was in the air. Now it was heard from one shore, and then from another, upstream and downstream. The mysterious music which puzzled the crew for nearly a year was made in this way: About a year ago they took down the netting which was hung between the brass tubular handrail of the Blue Wing. The netting was attached to the rod on its underside by screws. When the netting was taken away the screws came with it, and left many holes in the rod, which acted just like the holes in the rod, which acted just like the holes

This marine flute played whenever the wind blew, and the music is as wild and weind as that of an Aeolian harp. Some very fine phantom stories are made on just such material as of the little Blue Wing. ch material as the coucealed pipes

Rats Caught by Clams.

They tell big stories about the feats of Paget Sound clams, but the one told by Edward A. Chase, of the North Pacific Fishcompany is jst a trifle shead of most of them. Saturday morning, when Mr. Chase went into his warehouse, he heard a rustling in a box of clams. On investigation be found that a rathad invaded the box, and, just as heapproached, the jaws of a monster clam that down on the rodent's tail, holding that. The rat squeeled, but the clam hald it tight. Mr. rat squessed, out the claim first it tight. an Chase, anticipating the comment of friends, who would cry "claim story." when he would relate the circumstance, called witnesses, and then set about extricating the imprisoned rat. The result was that the rat was released, butgot away minusaninch oftail An hour or so later Mr. Chase returned to the warehouse to find that another daring rat had ventured into the box and in an attempt to pull some of the clams out of the sheh with his forefoot, had also becommede a prisoner by the clam shutting down on the member. For several hours the firmly attached pair were exhibited and then the rat was killed.—Ta-

Bogus Money-Making

Marvelous Multiplication of Young Shad by the Agents of the Secret Service Have Landed Many Women Counterfeiters Behind the Bars, but Their Number Is Decreasing.

> Chief Hazen, the chief of the secret service of the Treasury Department, is now on a trip to Canada in order to assist at the trial of a noted woman, Anna Mack, who was arrested in Michigan in February last for passing counterfeit money, and there is no doubt that she will be convicted and sent to the penitentiary for the offense.

> Mrs. Mack is not the only woman who is under the arm of the law for this offense, for there are at least half a dozen more who have been caught at this game within the last year. The proportion, however, of women in comparison to that of the men is small, and in the last twenty years the women have decreased about 70 per cent., while the men have increased at the rate of 85 per cent. This is an excellent showing for the women, who, so Chief Hazen says, seem to be much more sensible of the wrong of law-breaking

than their husbands and brothers, Very tew women make the talse money and about the only part they play, as a rule, is to pass it, or "shove the queer," as it is known in criminal parlance. The met make the stuff and the women will take make the staff and the women will take
it out to shop with and thus get it into
tirculation, but if a woman is once suspected she is easily caught, for her sphere
of action is more limited than that of a man,
Anna Kelly, of Sau Francisco, is about
the only woman, except a Mrs. Parrau,
who makes the money herself, and her
method is to imitate the come of the
country. This is done by having an alloy
offered with silver and by mutting class covered with silver, and by putting glass and a bit of copper into the composition the weight and metallic ring of the genuine money is admirably copied so as to deceive

FACES OF FEMININE ROGUES All of the pictures of these women are in a huge case up in the room of the secret service division, and are kept so as to be service division, and are kept so as to be able to trace and identify the criminals in future. One woman so decidedly objected to having herself photographed that a pen and ink drawing had to be made of her in court, and this is preserved in the case with the photographs. As a rule the women are rough and illiterate in appearance and have hard countenances, which speak of a life of labor and crime.

life of labor and crime.

Mrs. Farran, who was arrested in February, was a short while ago a clerk in a restaurant in Los Angeles, Cal., and while there met an old man, whom she married. The husband took to making bogus money, and she assisted him so well that she is



Mrs. L. C. Dea now likely to spend several years behind

now likely to spend several years beaming the prison bars. Ten dollar certificates were the counterfeits they made and put out on the community.

Most of the women recently arrested are limitans and they are found generally in the city of New York, which seems to be the center of the "green goods and sace, like trades. Last October a Mrs. Farcolona was taken in Albany, N. Y., Mrs. Salderno was arrested in New York city in
February; two sisters. La Grande, were
taken in New York a few years ago;
Margaret Parrett was caught in New York
recently; two Caracetta sisters, of Brookter proceeding than the content of the conlyn, were arrested for passing small logiss coins and a Mrs. Franco, of New York, and her two children, a boy and a girl, were taken for "shoving the queer," and the children will be indicted for the offense

husband had put through the "sweating" process—that is, he has filed away the corn and put a new milling around the edge and few noticed the reduction in weight. By this process of stealing a bit of gold from each coin, a large amount can be gathered in a day.

SUITED TO THE WORK. The penalty for making counterfeit money is an imprisonment of from one to fifteen years, and in each court the sentence for the very same offense will be different, as it will vary according to disposition of

as it will vary according to disposition of the presiding Judge.

Counterfeiting is also done by "raising" a note, winch is to change the denomination from a lower to a higher note, as a ten dollar bill to a hundred; or by splitting a counterfeit note in two parts and writing in the inside the films red and blue lines which are threads in the genuine money. These threads are the greatest safeguards that the government has to protect itself, and no counterfeiter has ever been known to succeed in making paper in which the threads were interwoven in the way they are in the real note. All this kind of work can be done admirably by women, for their hands are used to more delicate work than a man's: But to their credit it is to be said that they seldom attempt it.

The engraving of the counterfeit notes is done aimost entirely by men, and the few women who have made bad money used their skill in the way of fashioning coins. With moids and proper dies a good imitation can be made of any coin, and even

few women who have made had money used their skill in the way of fashioning coins. With molds and proper dies a good imitation can be made of any coin, and even the tiny ten-cent piece has not escaped counterfeiting. This kind of work also requires a good outlay of tools, and is much more casily detected than the making of an imitation note, for the implements take up considerable room and are hard to conceal in the event of a raid by officers. The art of photo-lithography has made the work of photo-lithography has made the women criminals do not take to this branch, but confine their talents to putting the money on the market, which is really the most dangerous part of the business. If the money were never passed no counterfeits would be in circulation and no one would be arrested, but it is by watching the women who pass the money when shopping that the principal catches are made.

FEMININE COUNTERFETTERS DE-

FEMININE COUNTERFEITERS DE-CREASING.

Of course, all the workings of the department of secret service are not made ness of the branch. But there are many hundreds of men, and each city has of-ficers whose sole duty is to ferret out those who are breaking the law in this respect. They are detectives, men highly trained for the work, and its efficient ser vice makes it not worth the time and money



if the women continue to decrease in the proportion above named it will be but a few years before there are no feminine criminals in the business. A large picture of the noted women counterfeders of many years ago shows that there were a vast num-ber employed in the business, but in the last five or six years there have been only about a dozen. Many of these cases are on hand now and in every large city from the Atlantic to the Pacific there is some woman awaiting her trial. In New York there are probably two or three.

are probably two or three.

Whenever a man is arrested for this offense, the chief says that in nearly every case he finds that the wife has never consented to the work, and will tell her husband that now has come to pass the with their mother.

A Mrs. Freeland was arrested during the World's Fair, and was sentenced to a three years' term in prison, but was pardoned by the President. List May a Mrs. Wilcox was taken in Baltimore, where she had been passing gold pieces that her

AN AGED HERO IN POVERTY.

Mexican War.

heavy fuse charged with powder. He cut a section a yard long out of it to prevent its carrying fire, and then quietly followed up the line. Presently he discovered up in a high tree the red of a Mexican uniform. The foreign soldier saw Deemer at the same time, butthe latter drew a bend quickly and fired. The Mexican came tumbling

same time, but the latter orew a beau quickly and fired. The Mexican came tumbling down from the tree a corpse. The farther end of the fuse was at the bottom of the tree apon which the Mexican sat. Then Deemer followed the fuse back toward the American camp. It led to the ceilar of the building, where the Mexicans had imbedded 30,000 pounds of powder, to which the fuse was attached.

the fose was attached.

He at once informed his captain, and the same day Gen. Winfield Scott sent for Deemer, thanked him personally, gave him ninety days' furlough, \$65 in gold, and furnished a bodyguard of ten men who accessed the sent of the

impanied Deemer upon a visit to the

companied became upon a visit to the city of Mexico. The hero is now seventy three years old, and gets a pension of \$12 a month. He served for a time in the city war, and for years has catned a livelihood by going about washing windows for

storekeepers, and polishing up front door

Swindled.

possible that this engagement should last I thought I loved you once, but I

She Liked Excitement.

"No," said the pensive maiden, "it is im-

BLUM BROS.,

743, 745, 747 Eighth Street S. E. Another noteworthy week's

CARPET DEPT.

Just the thing you want to make Rugs; quantity is not very large, so avail yourself of this opportunity by an early call.

500 remnants heavy Brussels Carpet, one to three yards, 39c, a yard, real value, cut from the piece, 75c a yard.

350 remnants Body Brussels Carpet, one to three yards, 49c, a yard, real value, cut from the piece, \$1.10 a yard.

10 pieces Worsted Rug Fringe, all colors, 9c, a yard, real value, 15c.

10 pieces heavy Worsted Rugten and the real value.

25c.

10 pieces Chinese Heavy Seamless Fancy Matting, 12c a yard, real value 20c.

100 pieces best quality Japanese Cotton Ward Seamless Fancy Matting, 21c, a yard, real value 50c.

15 pieces best quality Chinese Damask 15 pieces best quality Chinese Damask 15c. CARPET DEPT.

real value 50c.

15 pieces best quality Chinese Damask Seamiess Fancy Matting, 24c. a yard, real value 50c.

25 pieces extra fine warp Japanese Seamiess Matting, 15c. a yard, real value 25c.

49c. heavy opaque Window Shades, 3x6 feet, best spring roller, with all attachments, 25c.

In addition to the above we will inaugurate a SALE OF TWO DAYS. Monday and Tuesday. These prices will be withdrawn Tuesday. May 28th, at 7 belock p. m.

WINDOW SCREENS. Window and Door Screens made to order: 25c, adjustable Window Screens, 19c., fit any window, 30c. adjustable Window Screens, 24c., 30c. adjustable Window Screens, 24c., fit any window.
39c. adjustable Window Screens, 29c., fit any window.
\$1,25 Screen Doors, well made and durable, all sizes, with all attachments, 89c.
\$2,00 Fancy Oak Screen Doors, all sizes, with all attachments, \$1.39, just the thing for a front door. THESE BARGAINS IN OILCLOTH. 30c. heavy Floor Oil Cloth, 19c. a yard. 25c. best quality Table Oil Cloth, 12c. a

yard.

10c. best quality Stair Oil Cloth, 15 inches wide, 6 1-2c. a yard.

UNDERWEAR SPECIALS. longer. Men's 25c, Gauze Under Shirts, 15c. Men's 50c, imported French Belbriggan, hirts and drawers, long or short sleeves, know better now. Can you forgive me?"
"Well, I should say not," hissed the young "Well, I should say not," hissed the young man, making a grap for his lat. "For more than a year—all for you—I have not been to a picnic; I have played no billiards; I have not taken a dr"; I have turned the coid shoulder onevery and that has tried to fill with me. How am I going to get paid back for all the fun I have missed? Oh, yes; I'll forgive you—I don't think."—Indianapolis Journal. 19c. each.
Men's 69c. imported French Baibriggan
hirts and drawers, colors are angola, tan,
lue and cream, 75c. per suit, sold only
the suit.
Men's 40c. pepperell Jean Drawers, double
eats, 25c.
Liddies' fine Ribbed Vests, crochet neck,
te real value 10c. eats, 25c.
Ladies' fine Ribbed Vests, crochet neck, i.e., real value 10c.
Ladies fine Egyptian-thread Ribbed Vests, thort steeves, 15c., real value 25c.; only hree to each purchaser.
We will buy your bargains from you in the county of the c

He-I don't believe in long engagements BLUM BROS., 743-745-747 do you, Miss Alithen? She-No, Mr. Bunthorn. I prefer short ones and many of them .- Judge

Nobody could doubt that he understood

"Step inside," "No riding on the steps,"
"Hurry up, if you want to ride on finis car,"
"Step lively; we can't want for you to
make up your mind," "Make room, there,"
"Move up," were a few of the orders delivered by him in sharp, peremptory tones
to the passengers. All obeyed meekly until another former subject of the kaiser got
aboard at Tenth street. The new-comer
was smaller than the conductor but quite
as full of dignity and determination. The
seats being full be remained on the steps.
"Step inside," commanded the conductor.
"I will not, there is no room," retorted the little man.
"Step inside or get off," thundered the He Saved Thousands of Lives in the The man who saved more lives, perhaps, than any other individual in the State earns a scanty living by washing windows and polishing door knobs in South Bethlehem, He is William Deemer, the hero of the Mexican war, and once saved the lives of thousands of American soldiers, says the Philadelphia Record.

He went out to service with Company H,
Pirst regiment of Volunteers, recruited in
Philadelphia, Col. Andrews commanded and
Deemer's captain was D. R. Minard.

The regiment participated to the storming
of Chapuitepec, and it was about that time
that Deemer distinguished himself. Over
12,000 Americans were quartered in and
about a large building. Walking through
the woods one day Deemer discovered a
heavy fuse charged with powder. He cut lives of thousands of American soldiers;

Step inside or get off," thundered the

rules."
"I don't care for your rules."

at two policemen who were standing on

the corner.

Then the unexpected happened. Three of the hitherto meek male passengers arose and threatened to punch the head off the surprised conductor if he didn't remove his hands from the collar of his conductor in the preference private. move his hands from the collar of mis-compatriot, and the policemen arrived just in time to prevent them making good their threat. The conductor, his victim and the angry passengers all told the po-licemen their various versions of the af-fair. One of the cops was stumed by the flood of argument, but the other upheld the conductor and declared the passenger

flood of argument, but the other upness
the conductor and declared the passenger
must get in or get off.

"Take my ndvice," shouted one of the
little German's supporters, "and get off.
Then you can sue the company,"

"I'll do it," replied the little man.
"Won't you give me your name?"

"H'm," said the man, "yes, Jones is my
name; John Jones."

The conductor pulled the bell and the car
moved off lith a jerk.

"Your address!" shouted the little man.
"Um-m:m Broadway," was wafted back
to his waiting ears.

to his waiting ears.

The car bowled along swiftly and the conductor pushed out his chest and smilest. Nobody disputed his orders during the rest of the trip.

Racial Diseases.

that the death rate of colored children is so ex

of Sixty Million Fish Not Confined to Men Lansburgh & Bro.

Our fame for honesty is wide-spread. New York avows it. Read what that excellent publication, "The New York Dry Goods Chronicle," says of us:



"In view of the many fake advertisements of Jaffray stock sales It is refreshing to come across a genuine. And it is managed with exceeding cleverness. Lansburgh & Bros., Washington, D. C., occupy a whole page of the 'Times' with their announcement, and plump into the center of it a page of 'The Chronicle's' account of the Jafiray sale, cuts and all, including Mr. Lansburgh's picture In the act of taking 'the balance."

The Jaffray Auction Sale gives us the opportunity to sell you

Lawns worth 12 1-2c for 9c.

Duck, in all colors, worth 12 1-2c for 71-2c. Black Dotted Lawns, fast colors, for IOc.

MASALIA,

That fine and sheer White Material for less than Half Price.

SILK VEILING, 10c. Yd.

Worth from 25 to 75c. All colors and figures. Also the plain kind,

For the R. and G. \$1.50 Corsets. For Gingham Aprons:

For Infants' Mull

For 29c. Wool Challies, 20c For 35c.

Caps. Worth Double.

For 50c Quality Soft India Mull.

Swiss Mull.

To sell as low as we sell there must be buying as large and steady as ours in order to get advantages. There is no house hereabouts that could handle the amount of merchandise we do.

ansburah & Bro

420, 422, 424, 426 7th St.

THE CONDUCTOR WAS BOSS. But He Had a Hard Time Convincing

at Least One Passenger of the Fact. Open car 77 of the Sixth avenue surface road had a German conductor the other day. It was evident that he was a graduate of the German army and thoroughly imbued with its discipline, says the New York Sun. He was stiff and erect and were spectacles and a goatee, and when he asked for a fare he did it in the style of an officer ordering a bayonet charge.

his rights and responsibilities as commander of the car.
"Step inside," "No riding on the steps,

onductor.
"I will do neither: I have paid my fare."
"You will do as I say; those are the

"I don't care for your lase."
"I'll put you off."
"Let me see you."
Bang! bang! went the bell and the driver brought the car to an abrupt stop. The conductor laid violent hands upon the obstinate one and the latter yelled "help."

by you observe who were stanting ou

tillings, who is a careful statistician, says that the death take of control of the construction of the contrary, are remarkably healthy and sturdy, but when they get to be men they seem to fose their reserve force, and are easily knowled over. Germans are liable to digestive disorders. but the Jown are liable to digestive disabless, but the Jown are a long-lived people. As for us Americans I may observe that we are rather grasplag, and have pretty nearly every complaint that is going. We delight especially in held heads and locomotor stants.—New York Herald-

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING. Some Ohto girls have formed an association to wear the bloomer costume. Twentyfour have already adopted the short dress. Full woman suffrage in south Australia is an accomplished fact. Queen Victoria

Women are employed in telegraph offices and in postoffices in Russia because corporations find them more accurate in details and more careful to please customers. Mrs. Louis Agassiz bas contributed largety to scientific literature, writing jointly both

has signed the bill and it has become a law

with her husband and her stepson. She has with her husend and her stepson. She has also written for children.

Miss May Proctor has taken up her father's work and recently gave an entertaining lecture for the benefit of the Womin's Press Club in New York, on "Other Worlds Than Ours," which was illustrated with

many plettires and maps.
Several young women in London have started a novel and sensible dressmaking establishment. They take last season's dresses and make them over in the prevail-

ing fashion. No entirely new dresses are made and the charges are reasonable.

Miss Stainforth and Miss Largest have opened an agency in London for the renting of houses and flats and to scoure ledgings for those who desire them. This they do not only in London but in towns on the theor. They also do shopping for their out-of-town customers and propose to add a theater-ticket bareau.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, who, at seventy-five, is lithe, graceful and active, ascribes her health to her regular habits. She has seche and have superproper to food and over-

esche wed late suppers, rich food and over-work. After her day's work she goes straight to her rooms, takes a bath, drieks a cup of het milk and eats a cracker. Then the sleeps nine hours and arises refreshed.

Miss Julia E. Underwood has been teach

ing in the public schools of Quincy, Mass, for forty years. She began at the age of sixteen and has kept at the front in the articles and has kept at the front in the progress-of-educational methods. As a model teacher in a model school town she has received offers from nearly every State in the Union and from the famous school for the blind in London.

Drowned in Wine.

At Mostav, in the Herzgovina, a husband and wife died a most extraordinary band and wife died a most extraordinary death together. The wife went to the wine cellar to fetch a must of strong new wine for her hashand's supper, and as the enormous cask was not full she leaned over and fell into it. Her hashand lumndiately dropped in after her to save her, and both were drowned in a few minates. Their property is valued at £20,000, but they lived as simple peasants.

A Fervent Hope.

A man meeting on the street Henry W. Paine, the distinguished member of the

Paine, the distinguished member of the Boston bar, addressed him as Mr. D.—, a man of very different reputation.

"I am not Mr. D.—," was the answer, "latf Mr. Henry W. Paine."

"I ber your pardon," said the man, "for making the mistake."

"I will exense you," replied Mr. Paine, "but I sincerely hope the devil will not make the same nistake."

Duty as Directed. Br. Pillem-Did you administer the opints

at 9 o'clock, as I directed?"

Mrs. Gamp (with a sniff)—That I did, sir.
But it seemed a pily to have to wake the
poor man out of the first sound sieep be's
had in four days to give it to him.—New